In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful



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Système articulaire

Plan du cours

- 3
- Définition.
- Classification des articulations.
- Cartilage et tissu cartilagineux.
- Structures d'adaptation.
- Mécanique articulaire.

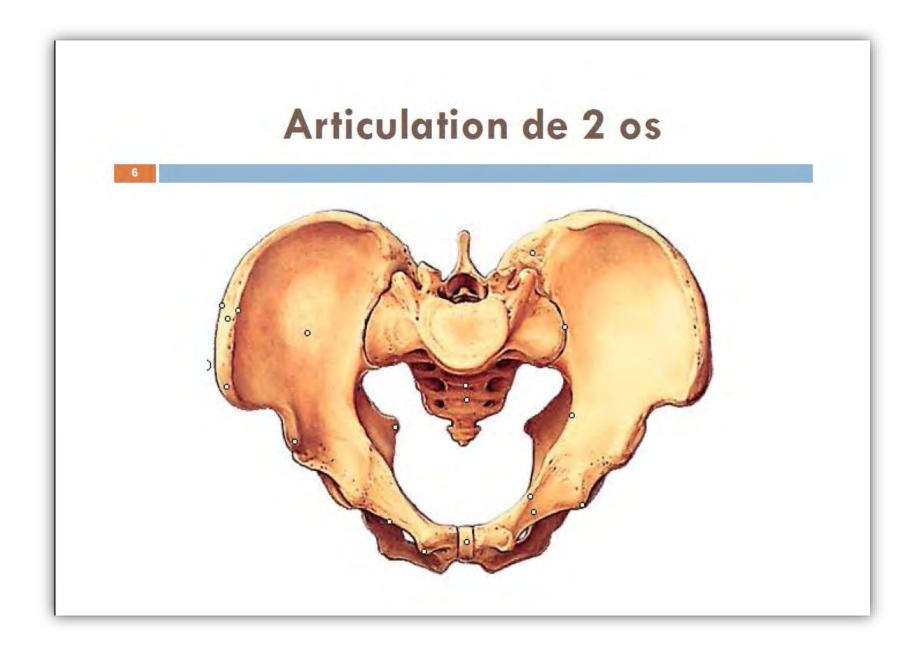


Articulation ou jointure

-5

- Réunion de 2 ou plusieurs éléments de squelette.
- Elle joue un rôle dans le mouvement.
- L'étude des articulations est l'arthrologie.

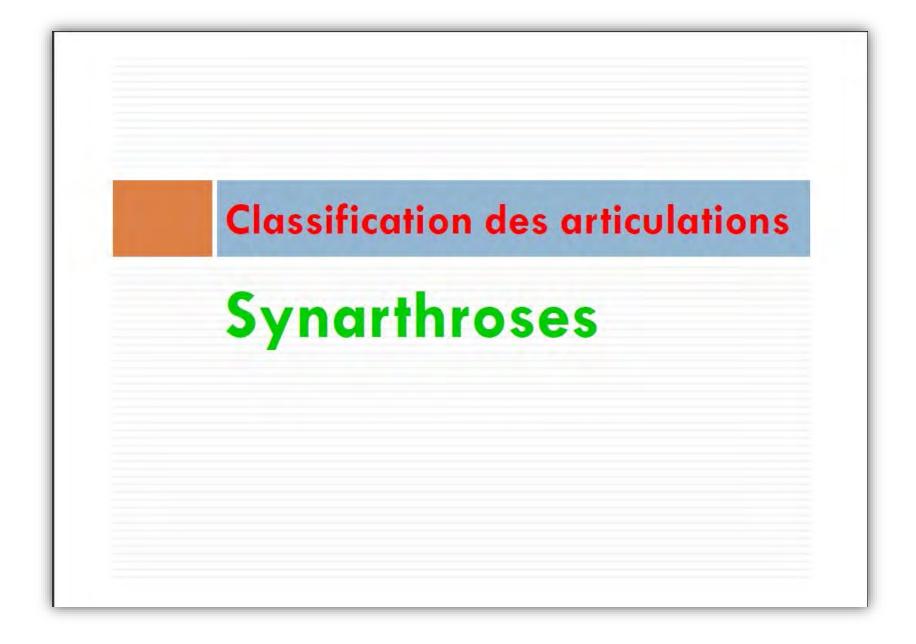




Classification des articulations

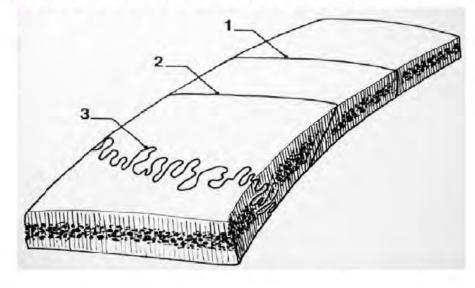
Classification des articulations

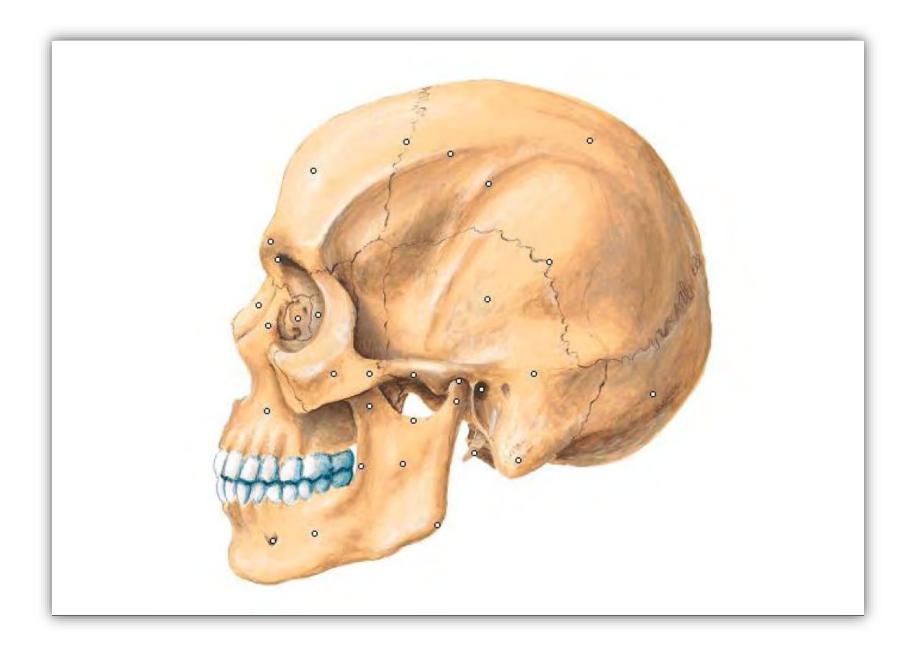
- Articulations immobiles (jointures fibreuses ou sutures): Synarthroses.
- Articulations semi-mobiles (jointures cartilagineuses): Amphiarthroses
- Articulation mobiles (jointures synoviales):
 Diarthroses.

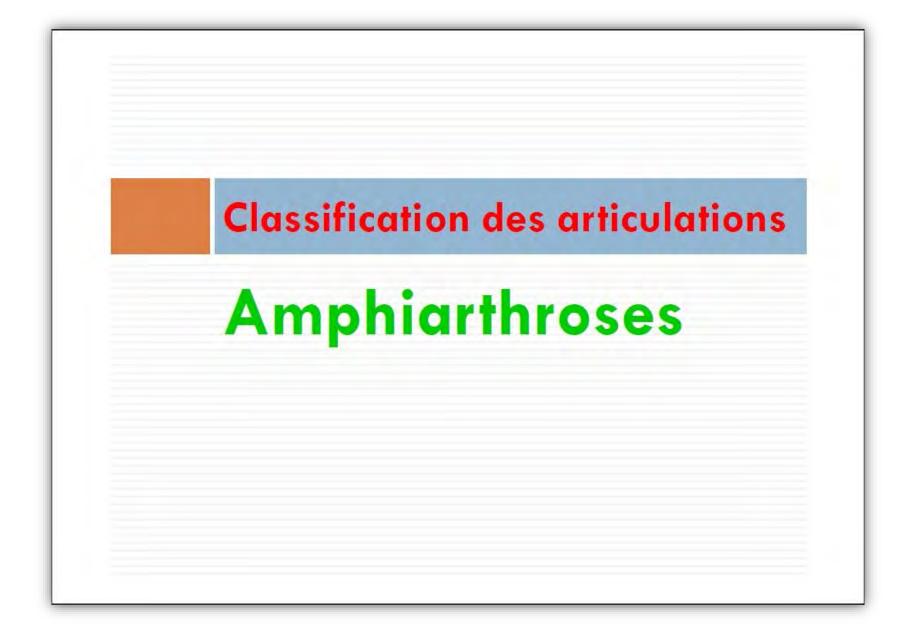


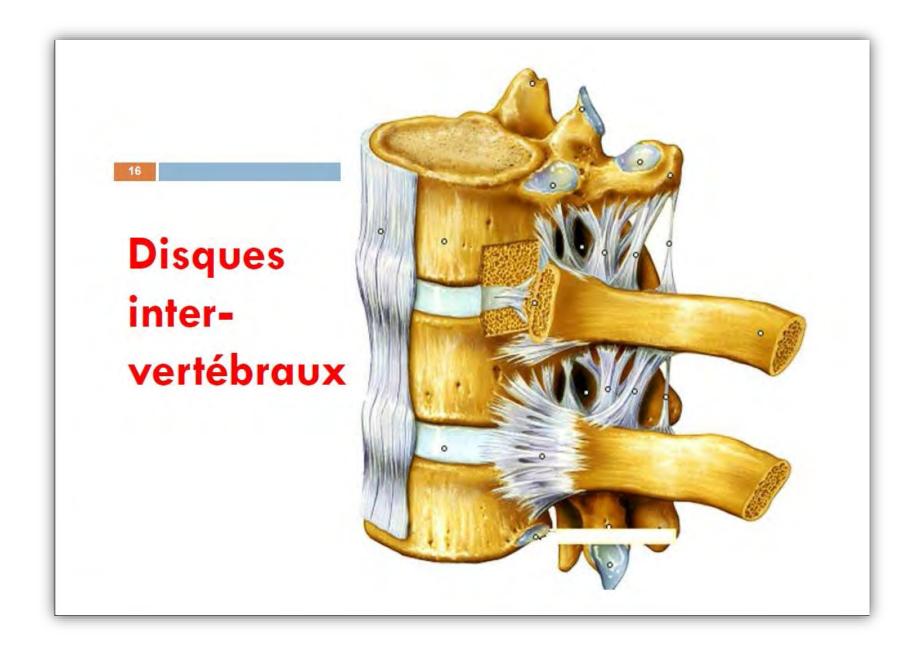
Synarthroses

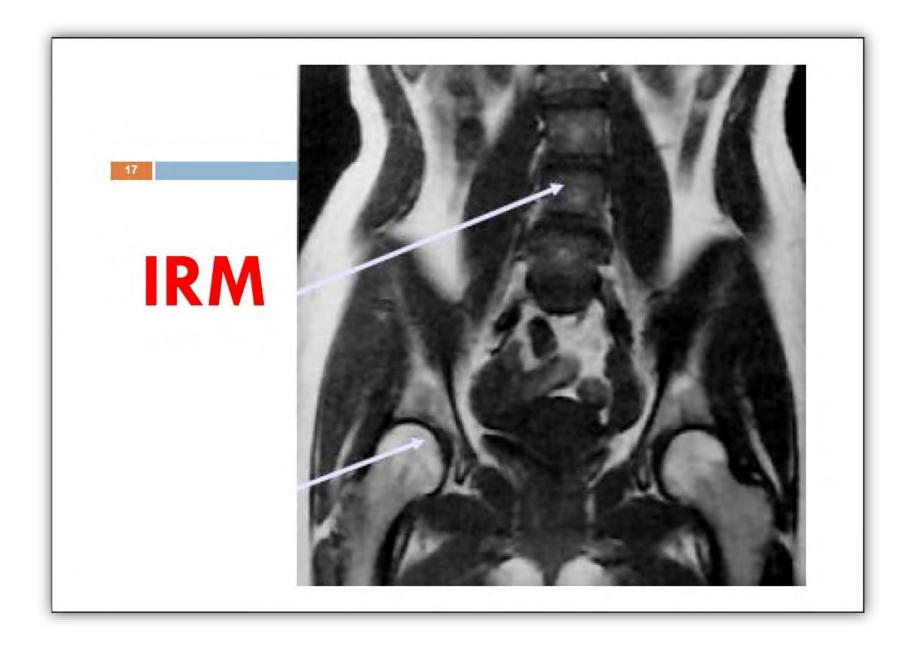
- Les pièces osseuses sont réunies par un tissu fibreux.
- Exp: sutures du crâne et de la face.

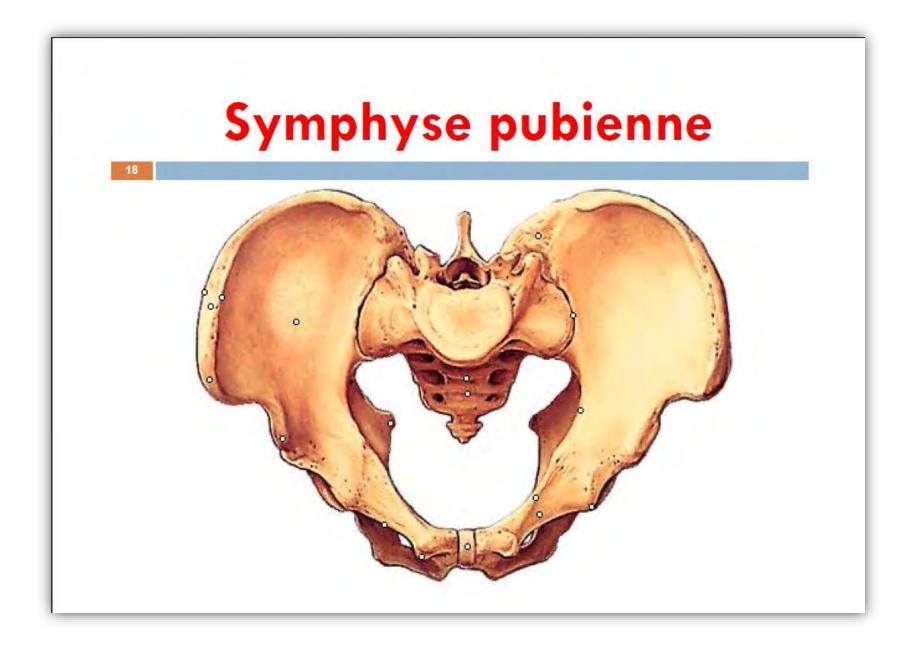


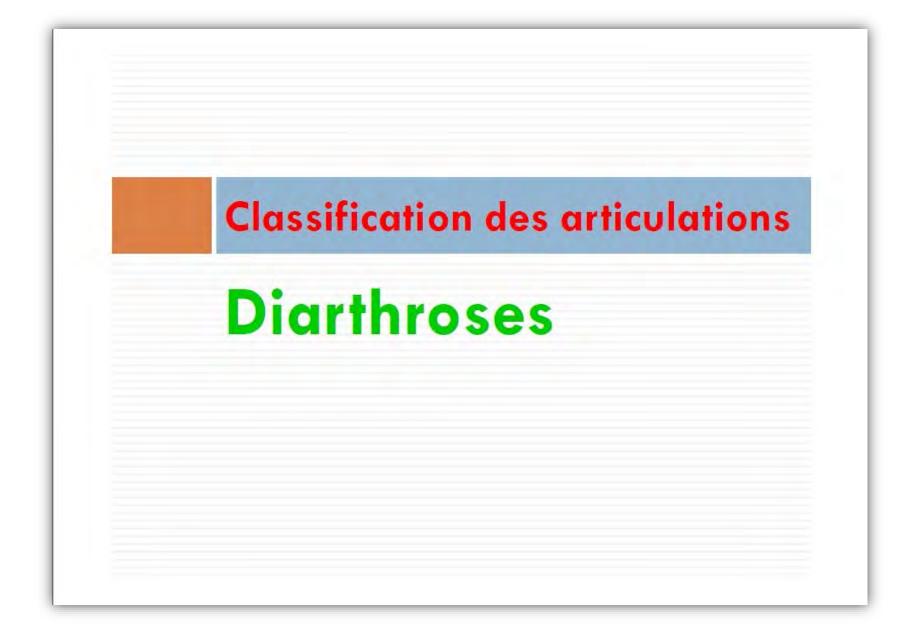






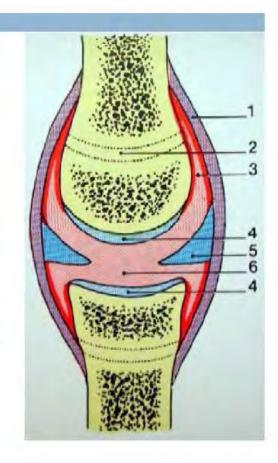






Caractéristiques (1)

- 20
- Mobilité importante.
- □ Surfaces articulaires:
 - ■Épiphysaires.
 - Géométriques.
 - Cartilagineuses et lisses.
 - Adaptées en cas de discordance.
- □ Cavité articulaire : sépare les surfaces articulaires.



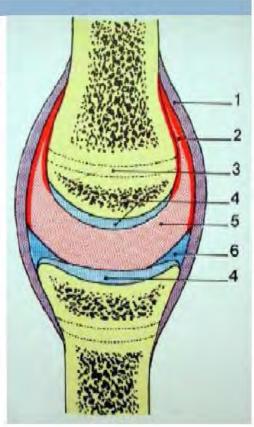
Caractéristiques (2)

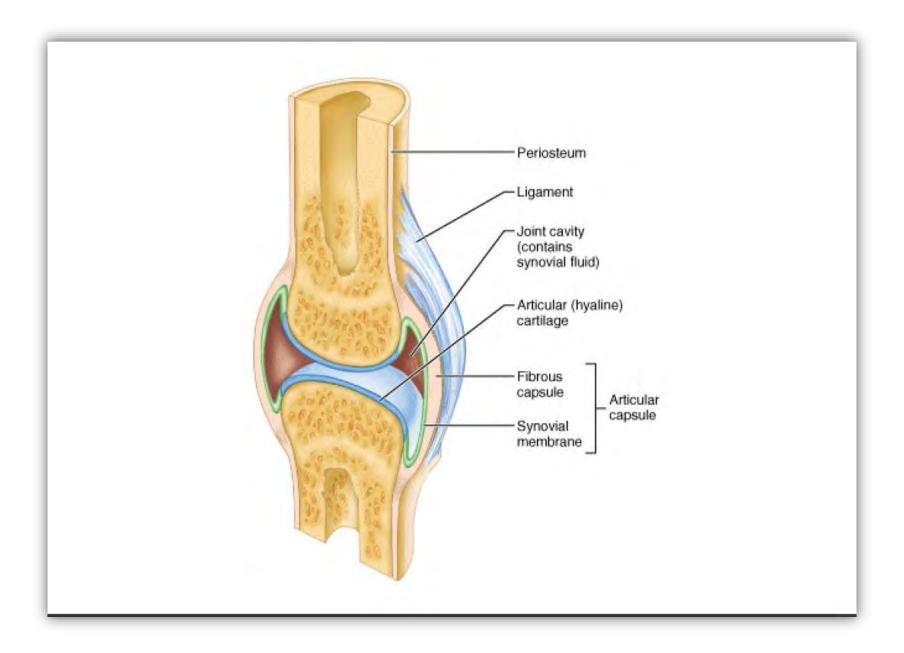
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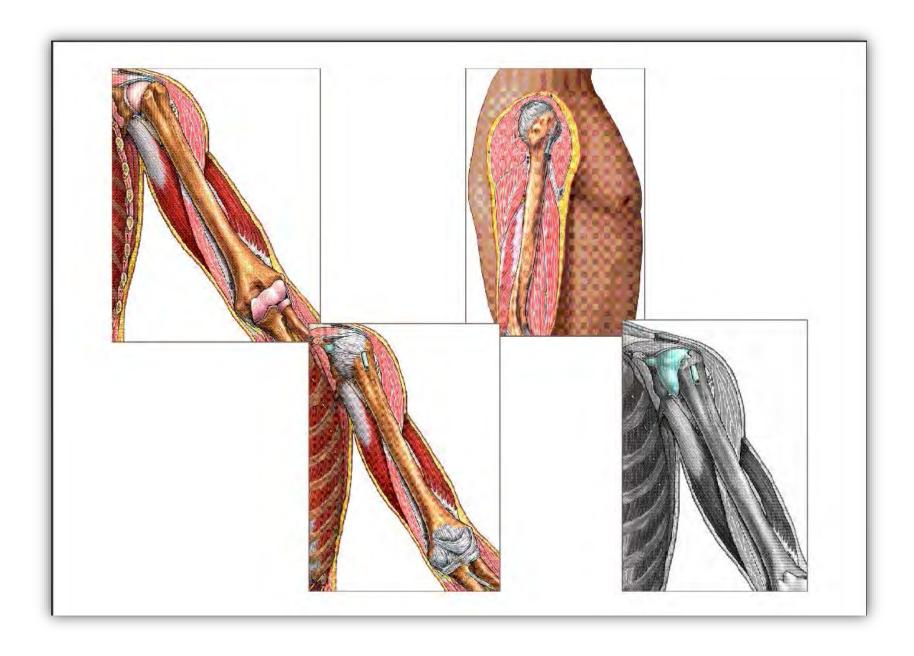
■ Moyens d'union :

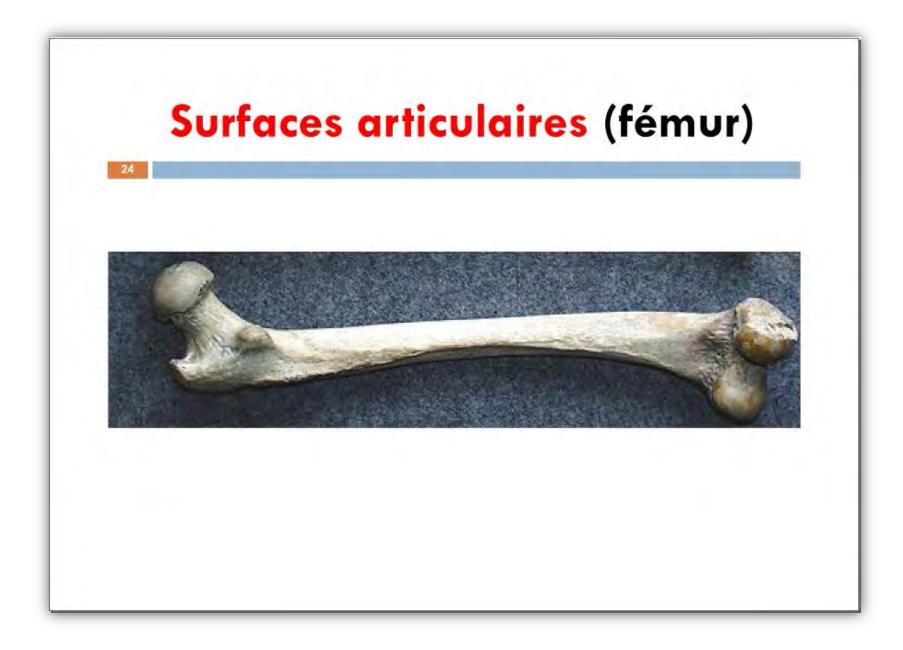
- Entourent les surfaces articulaires,
- Représentés par un manchon fibreux, la capsule articulaire renforcée par les ligaments.
- Synoviale: membrane tapissant la face profonde de la capsule jusqu'au pourtour du cartilage.

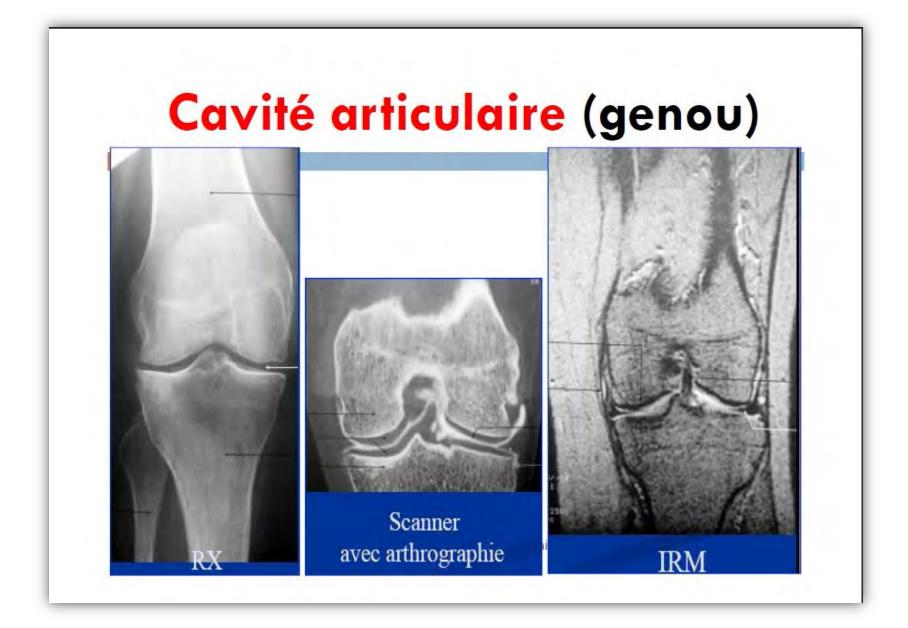
Elle sécrète **la synovie** à triple rôle (nutrition, lubrification et résorption des déchets).

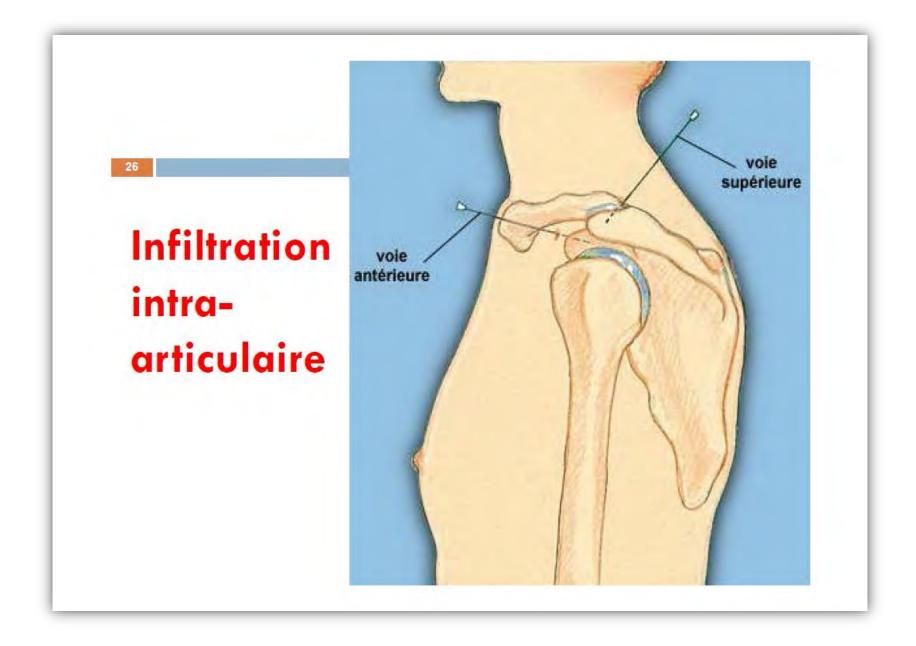


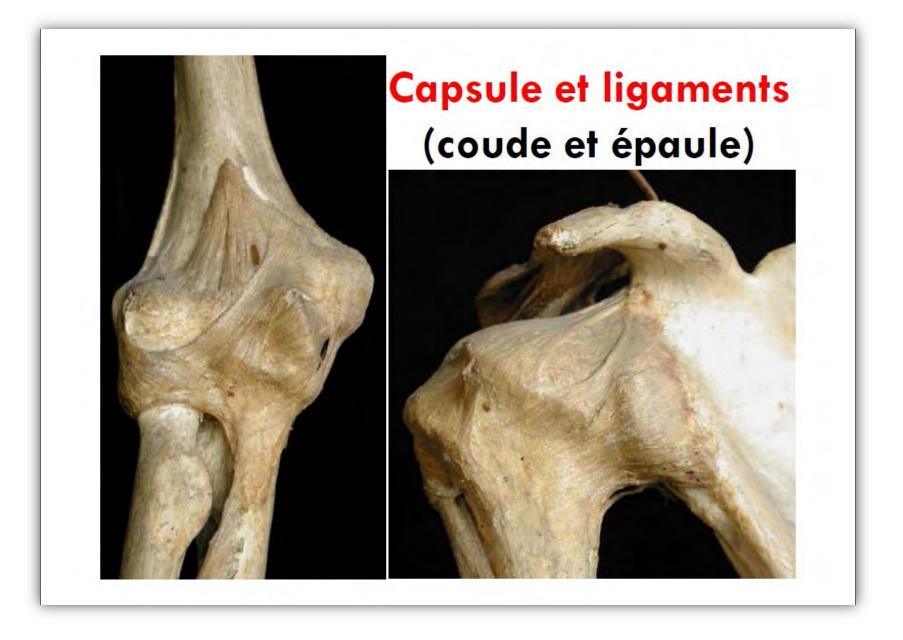




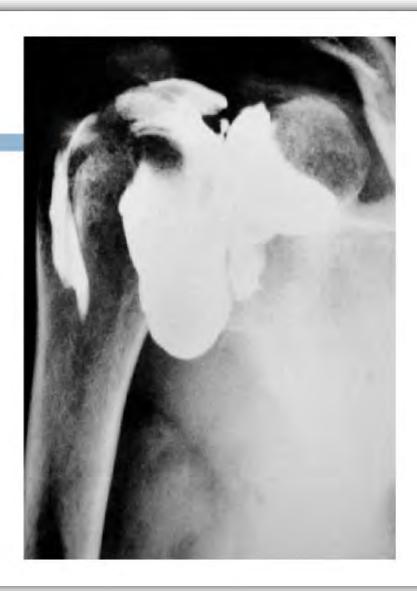








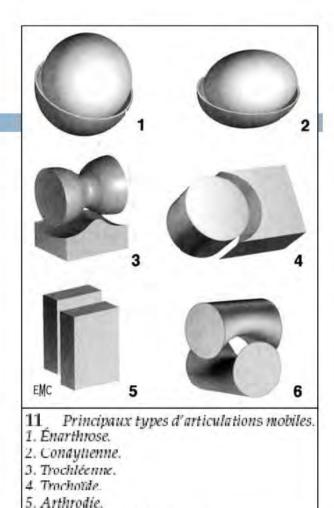
Synoviale (arthrographie de l'épaule)



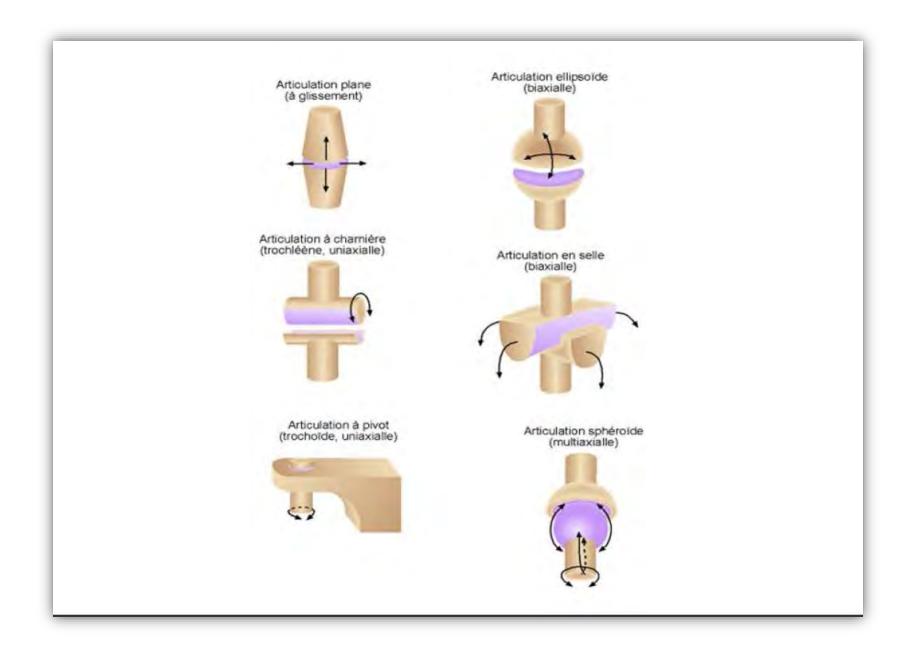
Classification

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- Articulation sphéroïde (énarthrose).
- Articulation ellipsoïde (condylienne).
- Articulation ginglyme (trochléenne).
- Articulation cylindrique (trochoïde).
- Articulation plane (arthrodie).
- Articulation en selle (emboîtement réciproque).

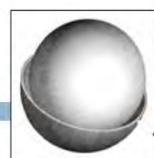


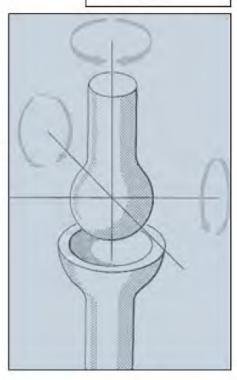
6. Emboîtement réciproque.

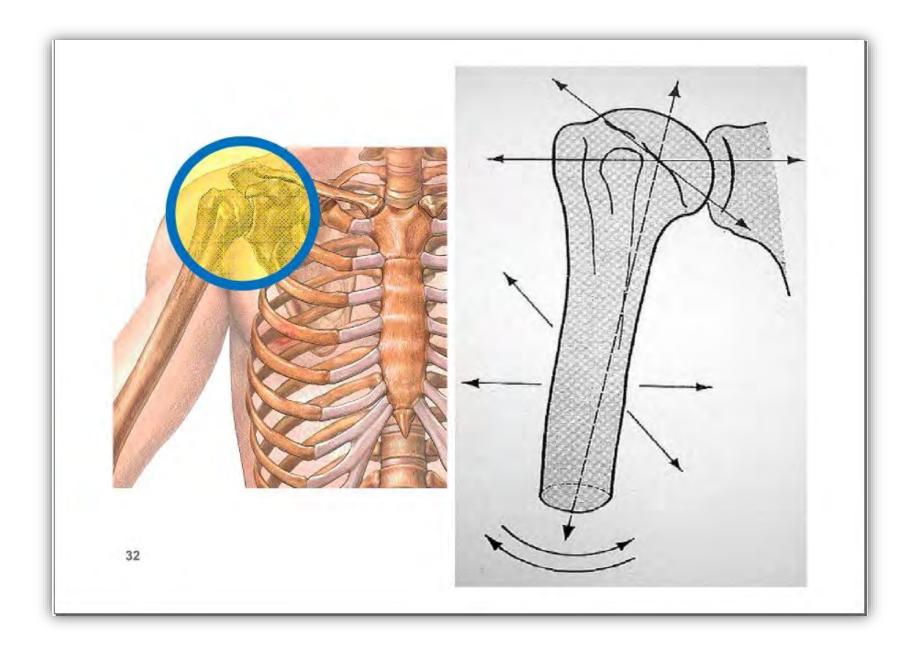


Articulation sphéroïde

- Les surfaces articulaires sont des segments de sphère, plein et creux.
- □Très mobile, à 3 axes de mobilité.
- **Exp**: articulation scapulo-humérale.





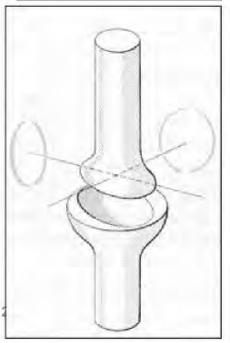


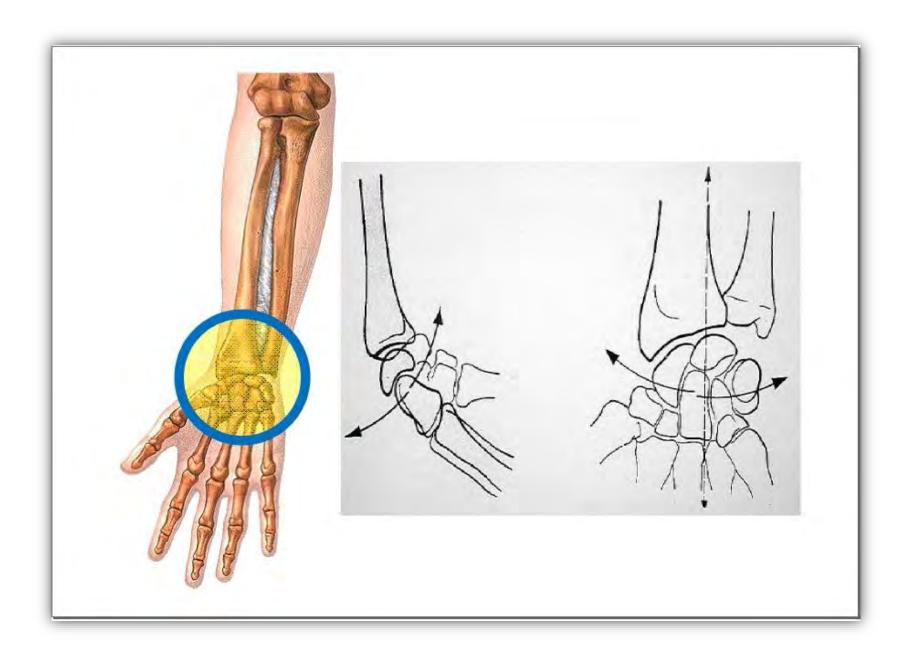


Articulation ellipsoïde

- Les surfaces articulaires sont des segments d'ellipsoïde, concave et convexe.
- 2 axes de mobilité.
- **Exp:** articulation radiocarpienne.



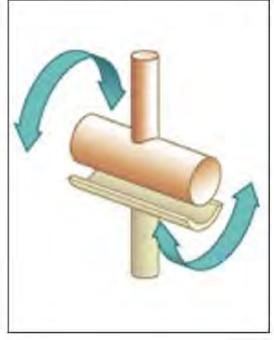




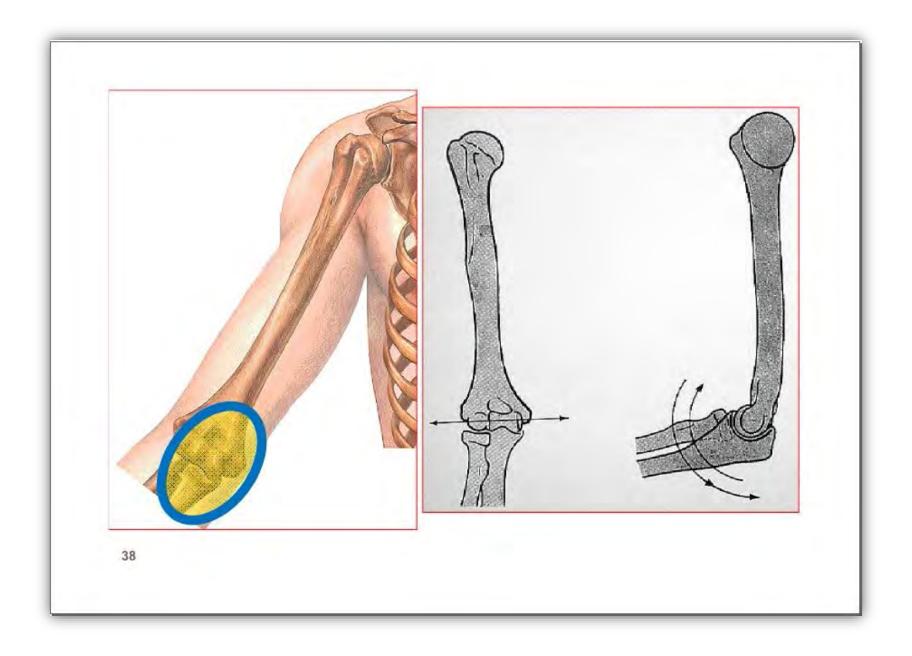
Articulation ginglyme

- Surface articulaire en forme de **poulie**.
- Un seul axe de mobilité.
- **Exp**: articulation huméro-cubitale.



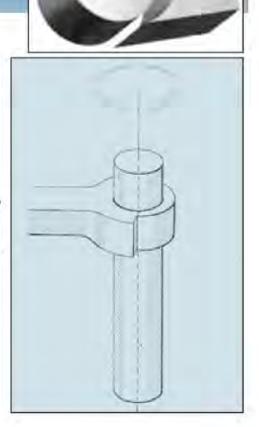


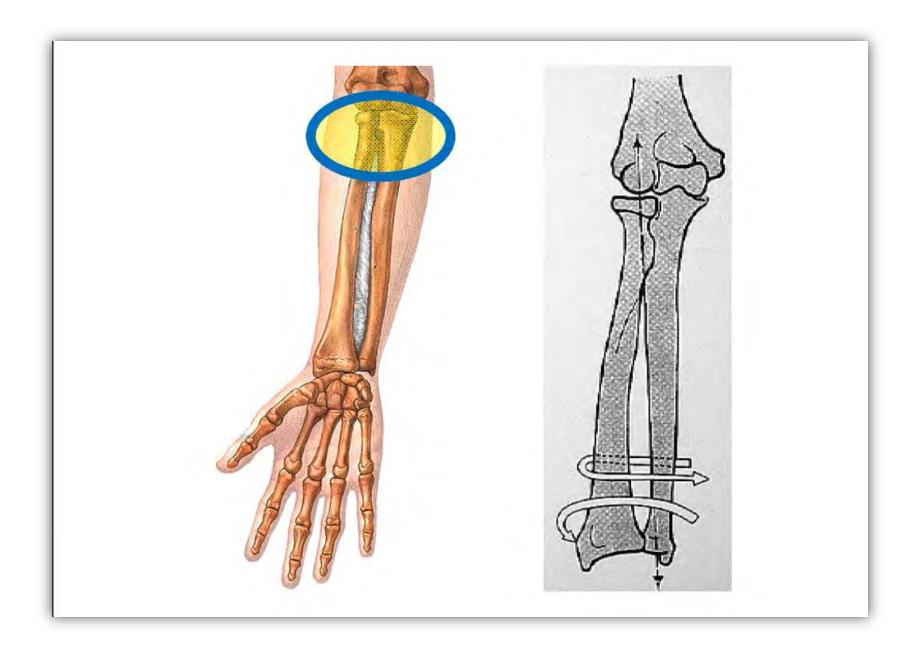




Articulation cylindrique

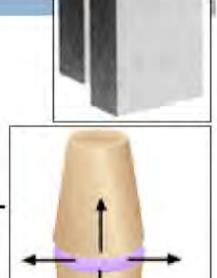
- Surfaces articulaires cylindriques, creuse et pleine.
- Un seul axe de mobilité.
- **Exp**: articulation radiocubitale.

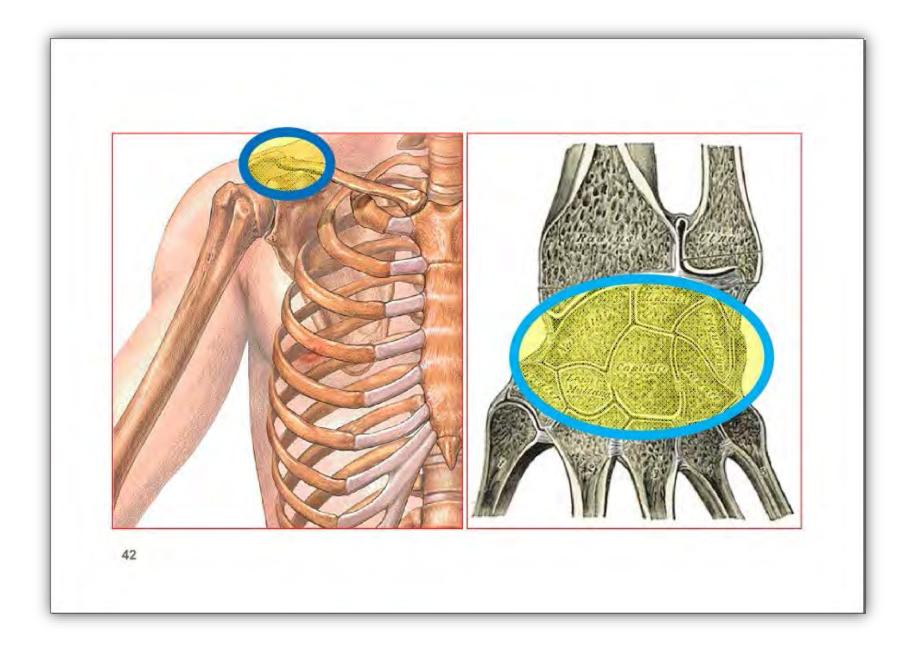




Articulation plane

- Surfaces articulaires planes.
- 3 axes de mobilité.
- Exp: articulation acromioclaviculaire, articulations du carpe.

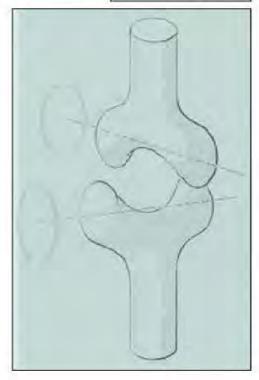


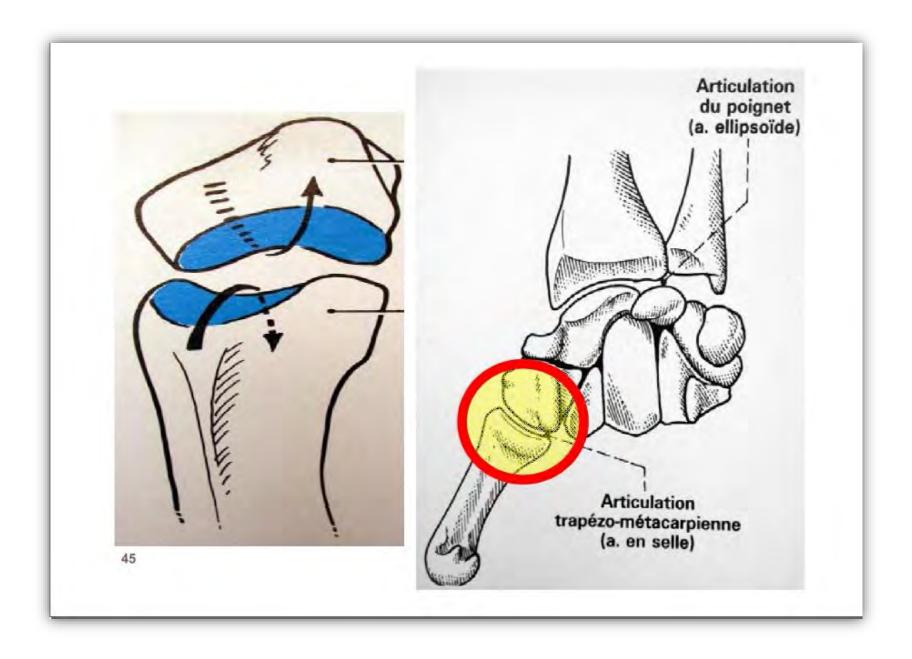


Articulation en selle

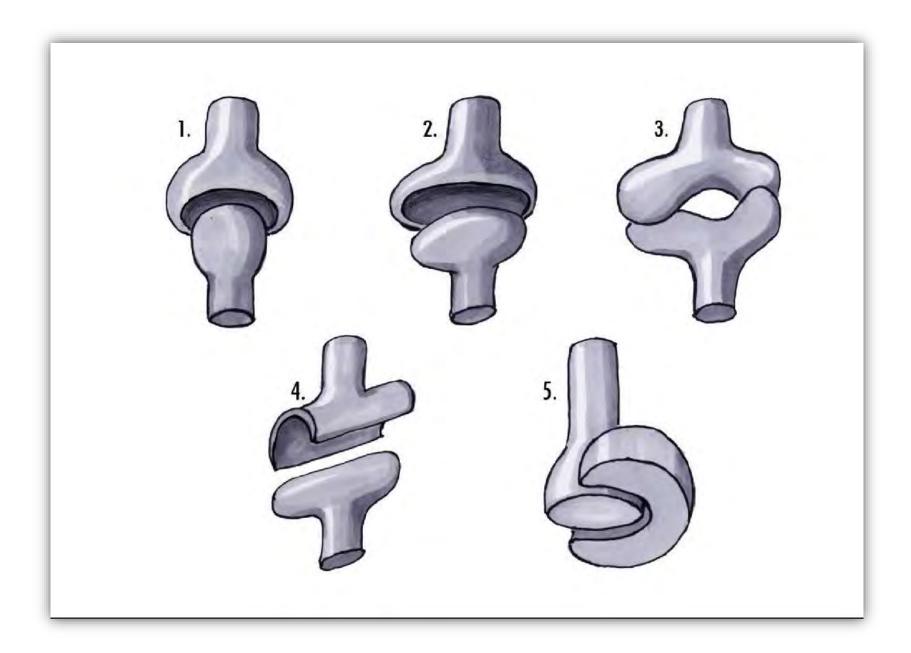
- Surfaces articulaires concaves disposées (comme un chevalier sur un cheval)).
- 2 axes de mobilité.
- **Exp**: articulation carpométacarpienne.

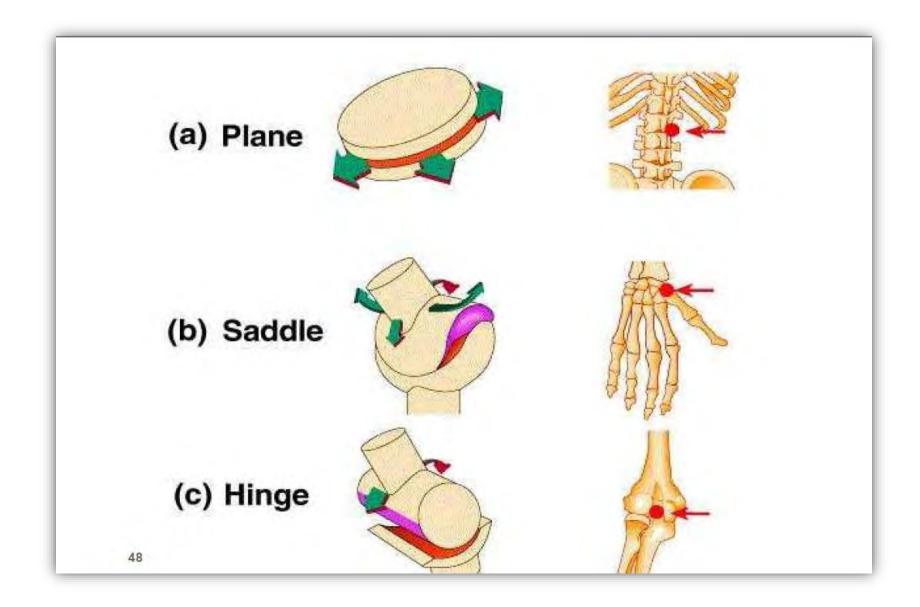












Cartilage et le tissu cartilagineux

Cartilage

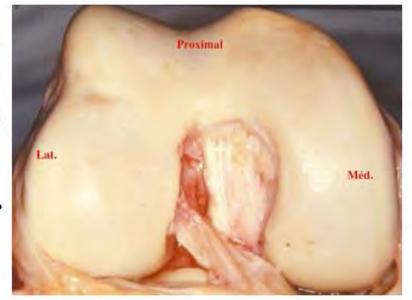
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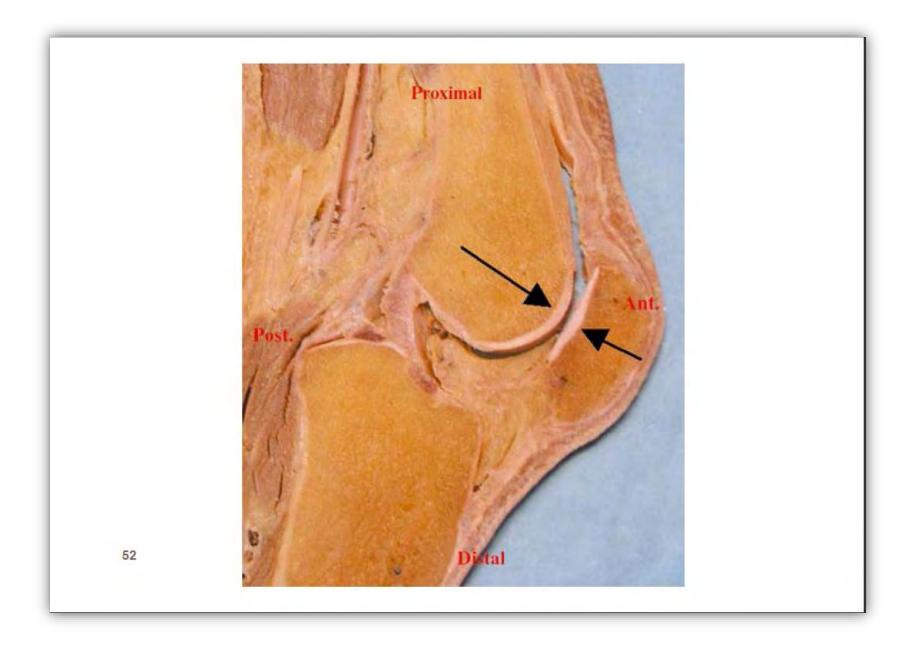
Substance blanche, lisse, élastique et

compressible.

 Ni vascularisé ni innervé.

 Se nourrit par imbibition du liquide synovial.

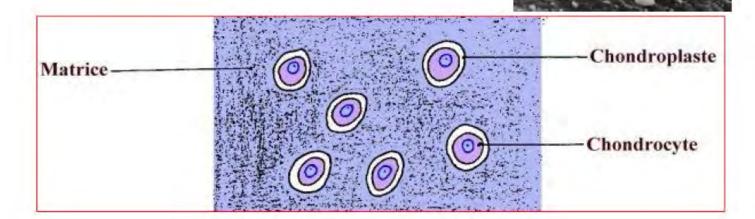






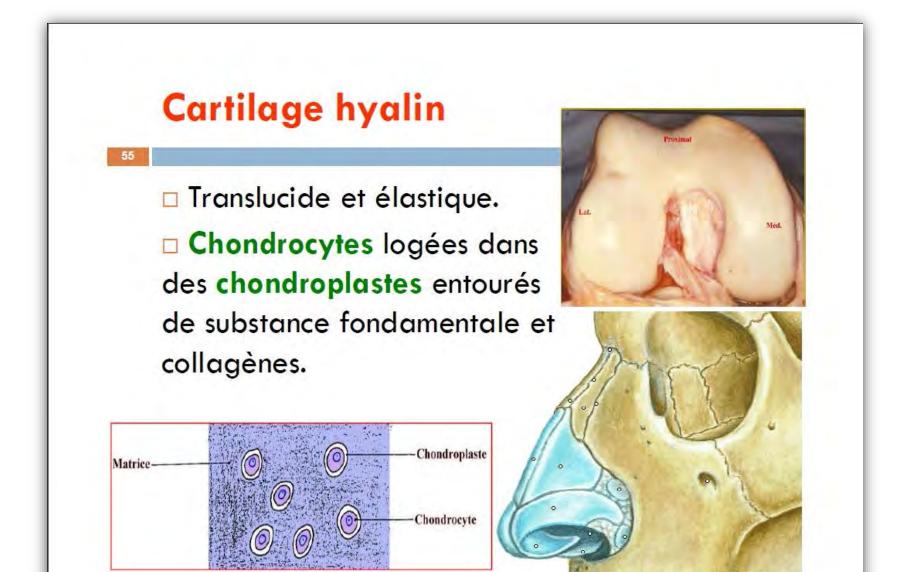
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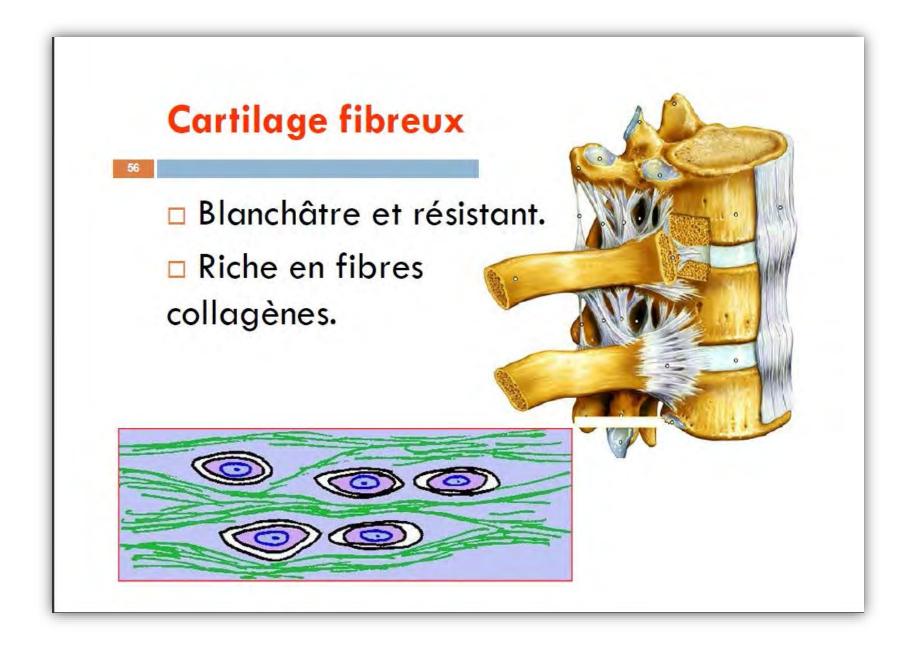
Tissu spécialisé, constitué de chondrocytes situées dans une matrice de fibres et de substance fondamentale.



Types de cartilages

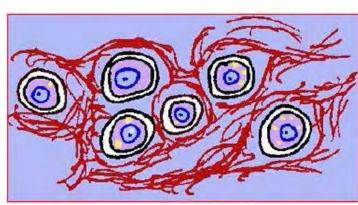
- Il y a 3 types:
 - Cartilage hyalin (cartilage articulaire).
 - Cartilage fibreux (fibrocartilage).
 - Cartilage élastique.

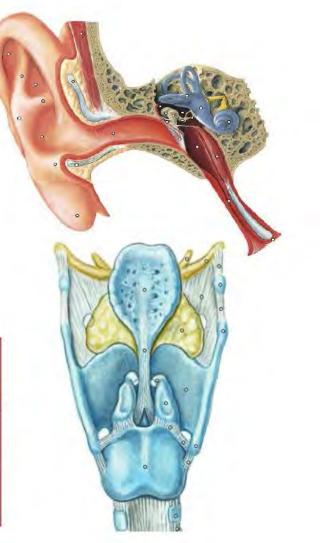


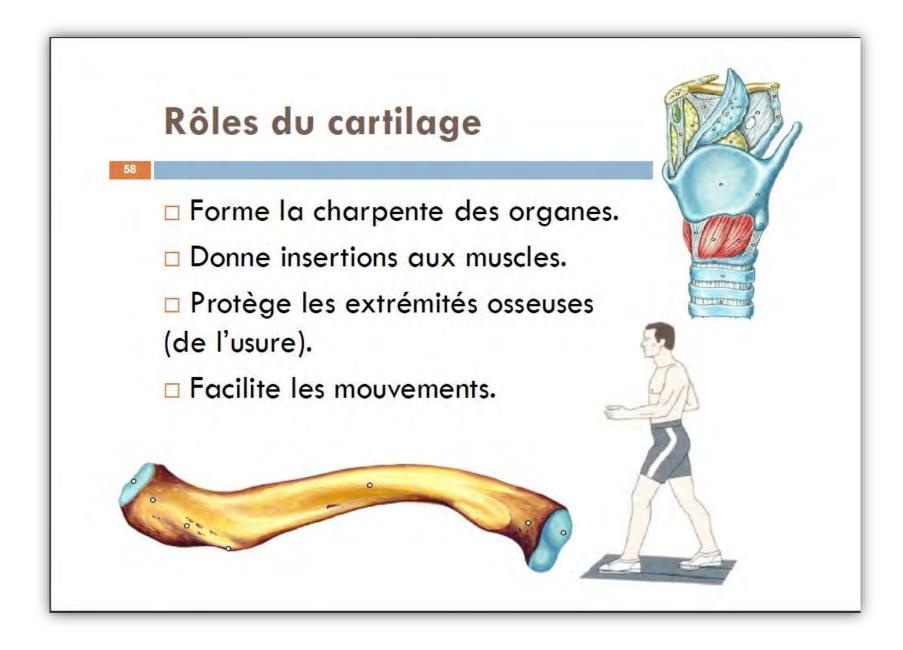




- □ Jaunâtre.
- Très riche en fibres élastiques.







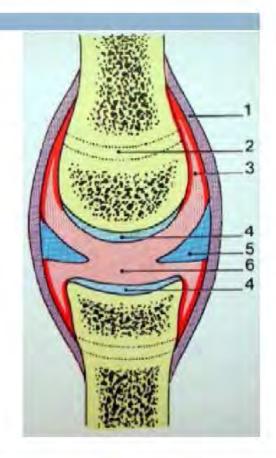
Structures d'adaptation

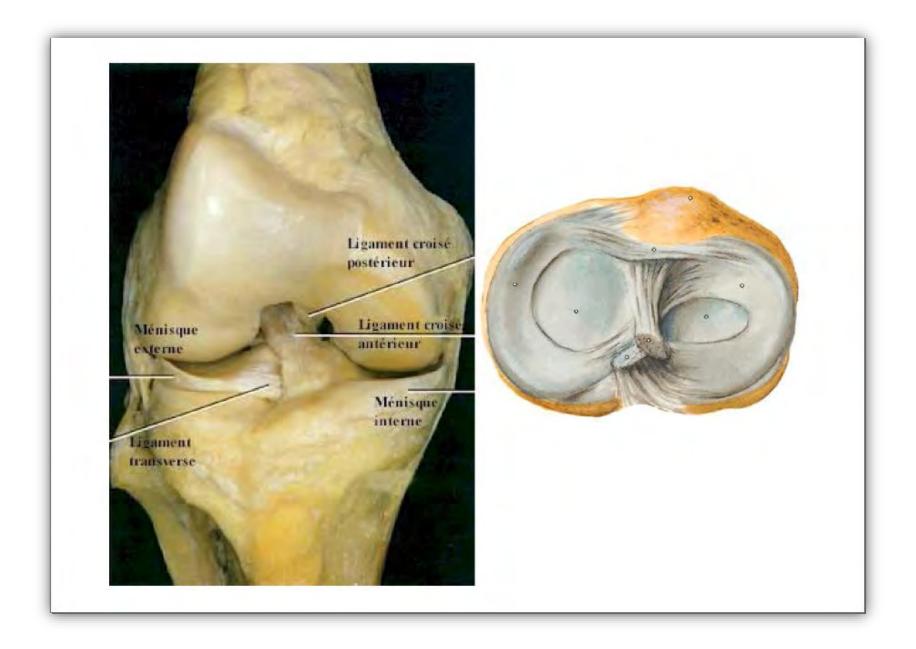
Définition

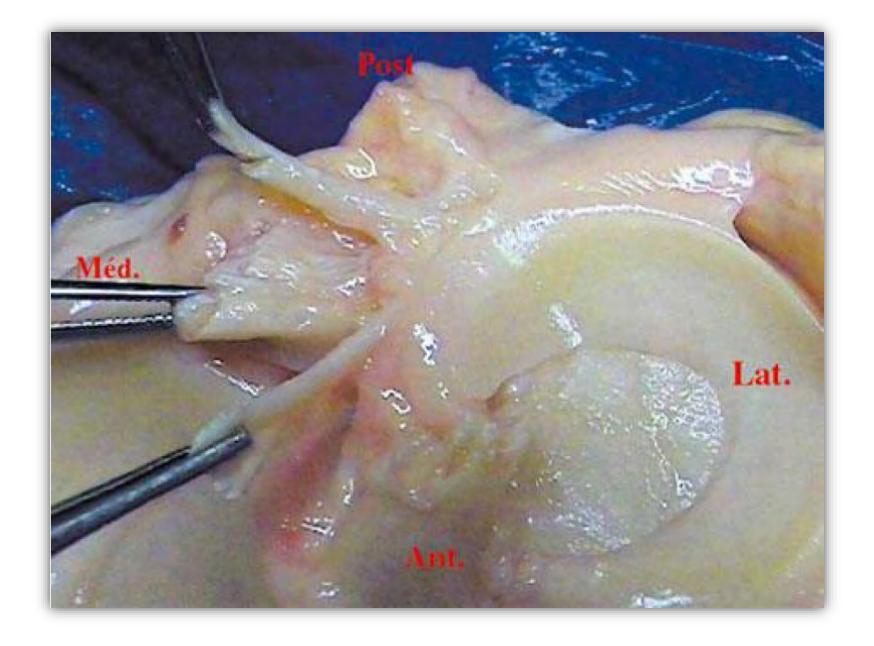
- Ce sont des fibrocartilages qui assurent une parfaite adaptation des surfaces articulaires.
- Elles peuvent être :
 - m Ménisque.
 - **Bourrelet** (labrum).
 - Disque.

Ménisque

- cartilagineuse
 intra-articulaire
 interposée entre les
 surfaces articulaires.
- **Exp:** ménisques du genou.

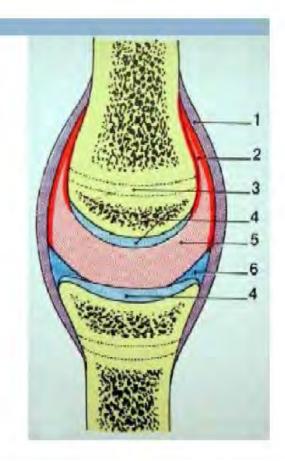


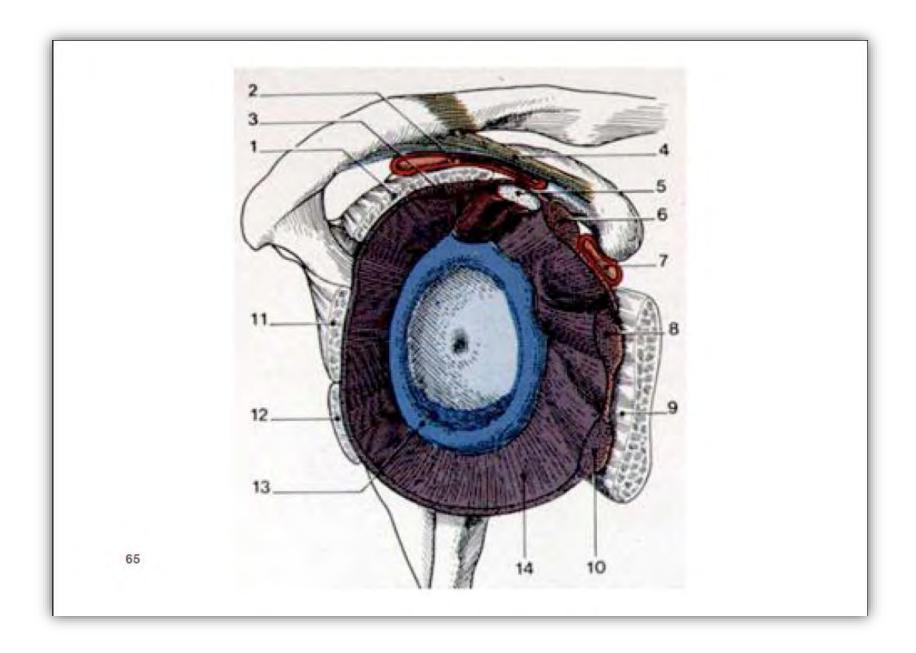




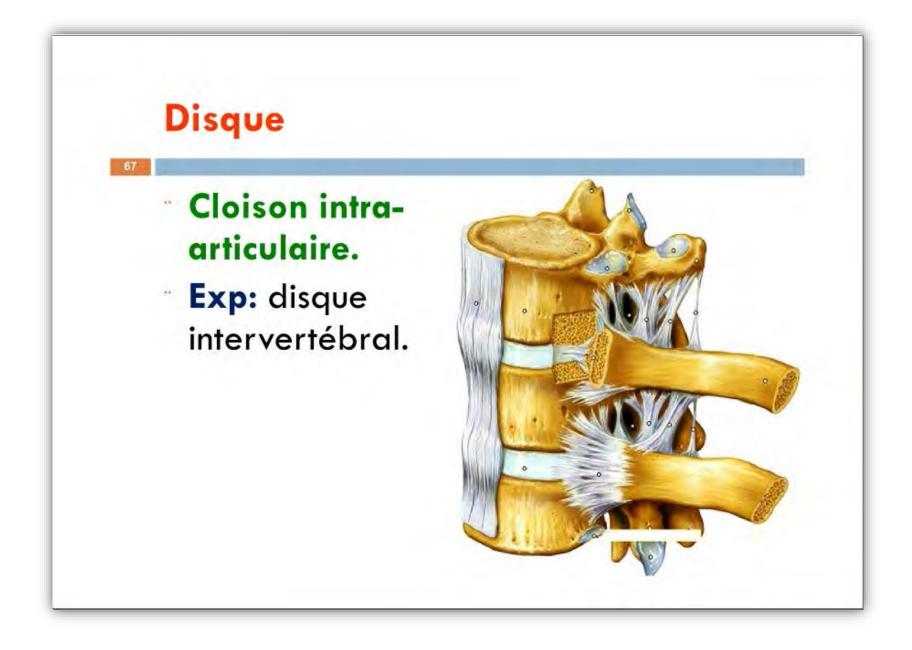
Bourrelet

- Anneau fibrocartilagineux intraarticulaire interposé
 entre les surfaces
 articulaires.
- **Exp:** bourrelet de la scapulo-humérale.









Mécanisme articulaire

Mouvement articulaire

- Le rôle principal d'une articulation est le mouvement.
- Les mouvements se font autour d'un axe.
- Pour chaque mouvement on précise le degré de mobilité (0° à 180°).

Types de mouvements

- Flexion, Extension.
- Abduction, Adduction.
- Rotation interne, Rotation externe.
- Pronation, Supination.

